POLICE COMMISSIONERS HAVE A HOT DIS-CUSSION ON HIS CASE.

\*SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES MAKES A REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE "TENDERLOIN" PRECINCY, AND THREE OF THE FOUR

HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Police Captain Richard O'Connor, lately in command of the "Tenderloin" Precinct, but at present stationed in Church-st., will not be placed on trial before the Commissioners on charges of neglect of duty to-morrow. Three of the Commissioners yesterday voted against having him undergo such an ordeal, after they had listened to a long report which was submitted by Superintendent Byrnes, and after they had carried on an argument with Commissioner MacLean, who wanted O'Connor to be tried. The argument was heated at one time, and President Martin looked savagely at Mr. MacLean, while he uttered words that sounded almost like a

The report of the Superintendent began with the statement that in compliance with the Board's resolution of December 15 he had examined the returns of arrests in the Nineteenth Precinct from 8 a. m. 6th to 8 a. m. 15th inst., and found that in that time Captain Schmittberger had made raids on twenty-one alleged disorderly houses, and arrested as many persons charged with being keepers thereof, together with sixty persons who were inmates of the houses at the time of the raids. He also had examined the desk blotters and the returns of arrests in the Nineteenth Precinct from 8 a. m., October 2, 1892, to 8 a. m., December 6, 1893, and found that in that time Captain O'Connor, then in command of that precinct, had made raids on ninety-three disorderly houses and arrested as many persons charged with being keepers thereof, together with 303 persons who were inmates of these houses at the time of the raids.

The Superintendent had directed the two captains to report to him in writing what conversation they had on December 5, when Schmittberger took command of the Nineteenth Precinct, relative to disorderly houses, gambling houses and other disreputable places.

Continuing his report, Mr. Byrnes said that of the sixteen places closed by Schmittberger, and not previously closed by O'Connor, twelve were flats in apartment houses, some of them on the second, third, fourth and fifth floors, END OF THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The Superintendent also had talked with the policemen who had obtained evidence against the places previous to the raids. His report closed with the appended statements:

closed with the appended statements:

The returns of arrests in the Nineteenth Precinct, which I have examined in compliance with the resolution adopted by your honorable body on the 15th inst., do not show that any of the persons arrested as keepers of disorderly houses by Captain Schmittberger in the raids made by him in said precinct from "8 a. m. the 6th inst "to 8 a. m. october 2, 1882, to 8 a. m. December 6, 1883, "Chargeable with acts in violation of Section 322 of the Penal Code; and while these returns do show that five of the places rayled by Captain Schmittherger from 8 a. m. December 6, 1883, "raided, and their keepers charged with using such premises "in contravention of the provisions of Section 222 of the Penal Code." they also show that the result of such use was that they were raided, and their keepers and inmates prested by Captain O'Connor, or members of h; command, who under his directions, procured the necessary evidence against them.

COMMISSIONERS BEGIN A DISCUSSION.

the pleasure of the Commissioners concerning it, and every man in the room looked at Commissioner MacLean, who leaned back in his chair, and said slowly:

"I move that the Superintendent be directed to comply with the terms of the resolution of Friday, December 15. He was not asked to make a defence of Captain O'Connor."

"Have you any information to show that Captain O'Conner was guilty of neglect of duty?" Mr. Martin asked.

"If I had I would not give it at this time, Mr. MarLean replied.

Will you give such information at any time? "Will you give such information at any time?"
"I will not answer that question now."
Commissioner McClave inquired if the Superintendent had not in fact complied with the terms of the resolution, and Mr. MacLean said that the Superintendent might not have understood the resolution. There was some discussion about the meaning of it, and Mr. MacLean had the resolution read.

"Now," Mr. MacLean continued, "it appears that the Superintendent has not made the in-quiry demanded in the resolution, but has made a defence for O'Connor."

a defence for O'Connor."

Mr. Martin said: "I voted against the resolution because I did not believe that Captain O'Connor had been guilty of neglect of duty. I do not think now that he has neglected his duty, or has received money from disorderly houses. Therefore I asked if the Commissioner had any evidence to show such neglect."

Mr. MacLean smiled as he remarked: "This is the first mention of money in this case."

"But it has been charged in the public press, and the public has been led to believe that money was received," Mr. Martin said hotly.

"I am not worrying about what is said in the public press," was the sarcastic rejoinder.

MR. MARTIN BECOMES ANGRY.

Mr. Martin's face flushed with anger, and he fairly glared at Mr. MacLean as he said, em-

"You are worrying about it just as much as anybody here is worrying about it, and for just as much reason, certainly as much as I am. I shall not vote to place Captain O'Connor on trial unless I know that somebody is willing to show that he has been guilty of something."

"It appears that the Superintendent has answered the resolution, and by failing to make charges he has declared that Captain O'Connor

charges he has declared that Captain O'Connor has not been gulity of neglect of duty," said Commissioner Sheehan.

Mr. McClave reviewed the Superintendent's report at some length and said he thought the Superintendent was a truthful man. He was not willing to vote to place Captain O'Connor on trial, he said, unless it could be shown that the Superintendent was untruthful in the report. "In that case," said Mr. Martin, "both the captain and the Superintendent must be placed on trial."

That is raising another question," said Mr.

"That is raising another question." said Mr.
MacLean. "The resolution directed the Superintendent to make an inquiry. It does not appear that he has made any inquiry outside of the records in the precinct."

Mr. MacLean's motion was lost, the other three Commissioners voting against it, and the Superintendent's report was placed on file with the virtual decision that Captain O'Connor was not to be placed on trial.

not to be placed on trial.

After being told of the Commissioners' action,
Superintendent Byrnes said: "I made no defence
of Captain O'Connor. I was directed to make
an investigation and to submit certain facts to
the Commissioners in a report. That I have

The action of the Commissioners was regarded by the other officials at the Central Office as positive proof that Mr. Byrnes would be sus-tained by Commissioners Martin, McClave and Sheehan, and that no attempt would be made to crowd him out of the Department.

THE MINUTES WILL NOT BE SHOWN. Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday motion of Captain Devery's

CAPT. O'CONNOR ESCAPES for permission to see the minutes of the Grand Jury. The Judge held that the indictments themselves were sufficiently explicit.

DR. PARKHURST NOT SURPRISED. HE SAYS THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS DARE NOT TRY CAPTAIN O'CONNOR, LEST THEY

CONVICT THEMSELVES. Dr. Parkhurst had read the reports of the proceedings at the Police Board meeting, and the dispute between Mr. MacLean and Mr. Martin, pub-lished in the afternoon papers. He had also careline of Superintendent Byrnes's ingeniously worded exculpation of Captain O'Connor, and last evening talked with his customary terseness and force, "Just what I had expected," he said at length, "It would have been absurd to look for any other reply under all the circumstances. As it view it, the situation is clear. The Commissioners dare not try Captain o'Connor or any other captain without by implication incriminating themselves. If this were a new board, just appointed to office, it might without the slightest hesitation thoroughly investigate the proceedings of Captain O'Connor during his command of the Ninetenth Precinct. But having held office for a considerable time, and, in fact, during the whole period of his command of the Nineteenth Precinct, the board is itself directly responsible for his apparent neglect and vloiation of duty, and, in convicting or acquitting him, convicts or "Superinteralism Berney's features." tain O'Connor, and last evening talked with his

question put in Mr. MacLean's resolution, viz whether or not the twenty-one houses closed be Captain Schmittberger were in existence durin Captain O'Connor's reign, and whether there we any evidence to show that he was cognizant of their existence. Mr. MacLean's resolution, most carefully worded, leaves no doubt as to his meaning and cannot have been misunderstood by Mr. Byrnes."

## WARSHIPS ORDERED TO RIO.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK TO SAIL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE ALLEGED INTENTION OF FOREIGN POWERS

TO RECOGNIZE THE INSURGENTS STIRS THE ADMINISTRATION TO

GREAT ACTIVITY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUYE. Washington, Dec. 19.-It became known to-day for protection of American interests in Brazil. Changed conditions have, it is understood, made it necessary for this country to assume a more positive attitude, the most important influence being the announced intention of certain foreign Powers to recognize Mello as a belligerent. For the present, at least, the United States will not accord belitgerent rights to Mello. It is under stood that the Administration is convinced that monarchy in Brazil, and while the President may indorse a monarchy in Hawaii, he opposes the establishment of one in South America

For the last few days the dispatches from Minister Thompson and Captain Picking have been the cause of much worry to Secretaries Gresham and Herbert. Deliberation on the sit uation finally culminated in the issue of orders to the San Francisco, flagship of the North Atlantic station, to proceed immediate. When the clerk had finished the reading of | reinforce the United States fleet now at that the report, President Martin asked what was post. Orders to the ship were made out on Monday, but were not made public until to-day. The vessel has been on the Central American coast, where her sailing orders were telegraphed. She will start at once on her important cruise, and with favorable winds and sea she ought to with favorable winds and sea she ought to reach her destination in about ten days, or by the end of this month. Rear-Admiral Benham, the present commander of the home squadron, will go south with the San Francisco. Upon his arrival at Rio he will relieve Captain Picking and assume command of the fleet anchored in Brazilian waters. No special instructions have yet been sent to the Admiral Important in-

arrival at Rio he will relieve Captain Picking and assume command of the fleet anchored in Brazilian waters. No special instructions have yet been sent to the Admiral. Important instructions are now in course of preparation at the Navy Department, and within the next day or two they will be telegraphed in cipher to Captain Picking for his own guidance and for the information of Admiral Benham upon his taking command of the fleet.

The New-York will shortly follow the San Francisco and become a part of the fleet in Brazil. Orders were sent to-day to Admiral Gherardi, commandant of the New-York Navy Yard, to have the New-York docked at once. She will probably go on dock to-morrow. It will take about six days to clean and paint her bottom and otherwise put her in thorough condition for her cruise. Having just completed her final trial trip, and having been found by the board of inspection to be in all respects ready for sea service, the vessel will not be detained after coming out of dock longer than is necessary to fill up her bunkers with coal and place on board ammunition for her guns and stores and provisions for the officers and crew. She is expected to be ready to start for Rio by Saturday, the 30th, at the latest. It is possible that if the news from Rio becomes more alarming, greater haste will be shown in getting her off. In an emergency she could sail with the days, or on Monday morning next. It will not be necessary for the New-York to stop at any of the West Indian ports for coal. Her fuel capacity is sufficient to carry her to San Francisco. She ought to cover the distance between New-York and Rio in about fifteen days under favorable conditions and by using full power.

It was intended by the Navy Department to send the monitor Miantonomoh to Rio. An unexpected accident to her electrical apparatus made her immediate sailing impracticable, however. Repairs to her detained in reserve at New-York, to be sent to Rio should the conditions there make her presence necessary. It is thought that with the addi

THE AQUIDABAN BACK AT RIO.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE INSURGENT FLEET AND THE FORTS-THE MICTHEROY TO SAIL FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

Pernambuco, Dec. 19.—Dispatches received here from Rio Janeiro say that a general engagement between the Government forts and the insurgent warships took place in the harbor on Saturday. The Government forces captured the Island of Bon Jesus, from which the insurgents have hitherto obtained their water. The Aquidaban, the flagship of Admiral Mello, has returned to the harbor. She was damaged by the fire from the forts at the entrance of the

harbor.

The officers of the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy.

The officers of the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy.

late the American steamer El Cid, which is now here, have received \$5,000 each for three months' here, have received. The crew demand \$800 for the further service. The crew demand \$800 for the same work. An offer of \$400 was refused. The shipment of a new crew has not yet been completed.

The crew of the Nictheroy are busy taking on

suppiles, etc. She is now commanded by Nuñez Ribiero, formerly commander of the Republica. Captain Baker is likely to return to New-York, unless he can make satisfactory arrangements with the Brazilian Government to serve as second officer on the Nictheroy. It is likely that the present members of the crew, who understand the workings of the dynamite and rapid-fire guns, will be re-engaged by the Brazilian Government at advanced wages. It is also probable that the present officers will be re-engaged, but the other members of the crew will be dismissed and sent back to New-York and their places taken by Brazilians.

Information reached here to-day that the America had arrived safely at Maranhao, in the northern part of Brazil. She is expected to arrow of the crew are and their places taken by a Brazilians.

TO REORGANIZE THE PARTY.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

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In these associations every Republican is likely to be rejected, and no Democrat likely to be admitted to membership, because people know their own neighbors, and cannot well be deceived about them. If wrong is done in this respect, the County Committee has direct control and power to right it.

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America had arrived safely at Maranhao, in the northern part of Erazil. She is expected to arrive here in the next few days.

It is said that Admiral da Gama's manifesto has turned the tide strongly against the revolutionists because the people will not telerate a monarchy, toward which Admiral da Gama is generally believed to be inclined.

generally believed to be inclined.

All is quiet here, but information comes from Rio that the state of affairs there is turning in faver of the Government, the latter having captured Governor's Island, an important strategic point. Still another report is that the Island of Bon Jesus, which was captured by the Gov-ernment, is being strongly fortified by President

Duarte, will sail south with the Nictheroy on Friday next. It is believed that the vessels are going to Rio Janeiro.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 19.—Advices from Rio
Janeiro show that President Peixoto has further
postponed the Brazilian Parliamentary elections

until May.

Antwerp, Dec. 19.—Dr. L. Pires Garcia, ConsulGeneral of Brazil at this city, has been recalled
by President Peixoto because he is a relative
and admirer of Admiral Mello, the commander
of the insurgent Brazilian squadron.

ECYMPON AT THE NAVY YARD. THE MAN WHO IS CHARGED WITH TRYING TO PLOW UP THE AQUIDABAN COMES

IN ON THE SIRIUS. George Roynton, the American citizen who was war Sirius, arrived here on the merchant steamer in an attempt to blow up Mello's flagship, ing an American citizen, he was turned over to the

Boynton was in charge of Ensign James F. Carter, of Detroit, and was taken to the Navy Yard, where he will be confined until his trial. He is a man of intelligence, and is about sixty years old. his arrest by the British, but the story has already been told. He went off in a tug flying the British side the Aquidaban and engaging the officers in few lines of conversation while his employes fixed a torpedo to the bottom of the flagship. His flyand so the British arrested him.

Boynton said yesterday that he did not know what he was charged with, but he believed it was act he was charged with, but he believed it was acy. He said he was treated well on the Charles and on the Detroit. In regard to his being it back to the United States, he said.

I was captured, I think about September 25. I ow it was the day following the arrival of the unit of the unit

TORPEDOES FOR THE NEW YORK.

STATION IN A GREAT BURRY.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 19.—Telegraphic orders were received at the torpedo station this afternoon for the cruiser New-York's torpedo outfit to be shipped speed. The outfit was shipped on the Fortune toknown here, except that the crusser is to go on the drydock in a day or two, and then will be ordered on important duty at once. The receipt of the order crussed the greatest activity upon the Island. Lieu tevant Holman, Gunner Gilmartin and several mechanics were ordered to prepare to report on the Fortune early in the evening, going with the outfit to set it up upon the Vessel, a matter of two or three days in the hands of experts. The torpeloes have been ready for delivery for two or three weeks. There are four of them, taken from a lot of sixty-five Whiteheads at the station. Their value is about \$2.900 each. The torpeloes are charged with the requisite pressure of compressed air, and are ready for working, except the insertion of the definiting charge and adjusting for aim. The firing tubes are already in place on the cruiser, but the ate fittings have yet to be made by men from station. The speedy execution of the unex-d order is causing much comment among naval he here to-night. The fact that this is the first ern outfit for the Navy is also a reason why I officers are greatly interested in it.

## HARD AT WORK ON THE NEW YORK.

SHE IS TAKING ON COAL AND WILL NOT HAVE TO LIGHTEN TO GO INTO DRYDOCK. Every effort is being made to get the big cruiser New-York ready for sea as soon as possible, and it is now probable that she will be ready for sailing by Monday. The ship moved from ner anchorage in the Hudson River Monday, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon moored along the coal wharf in the Navy The work of taking on hoard a supply coal was begun immediately, and on Thursday bottom cleaned. This will take two days, and on Saturday she will be floated out again, and will probably anchor off Staten Island or in the North River. Saturday she will be floated out again, and will probably anchor off Staten Island or in the North River, and take on board a thousand tons of coal. This will require forty-eight hours, when she will be ready to cruise around the world if necessary. Cautain John W. Phillip was seen on board the New-York last night by a Tribune reporter, and said: On returning home from our trial trip a few days ago I anchored in the Hudson River, as a big vessel like the New-York cannot come poking around the Navy Yard until the way has been made clear for her. We need a high tide when mooring at the coal wharf. On returning from our trial trip I received orders to prepare the ship for sea immediately, and so I came over to the Navy Yard to make arrangements for cleanang her. She has been in the water seven months, and you can judge what condition her bottom is in by the fact that in her first trial trip she logged 17 knots with only two engines working, and last week she made only its knots with four engines going. The report that rumored orders to sail have caused much complaint among the officers and men because they had counted on spending Caristmas in por' is not true. I have not heard of a single compaint. The officers and men, from the highest to the lowest, are ready to go on any service to which they may be ordered. It will not be necessary to lighten the ship for docking. Instead of lightening being necessary, we are now taking aboard coal."

NO SIGNIFICANCE IN THE CHANGE. It was said yesterday at the office of Charles R. Flint & Co. that there was no significance in the fact that Captain Baker, of the Nictheroy, had fact that Captain Baker, of the Nictheroy, had been succeded in his command by Captain Nuñez, of the Brazilian Navy. Captain Baker, it was said, was only engaged to take the Nictheroy to a Brazilian port. When Pernambuco was reached his zilian port. When Pernambuco was reached his contract was ended. He could have engaged in the service of Brazil if he had so desired, but evidently he did not care to do so. No news had been received of dissatisfaction on board the Nic-

COLLISION ON THE B. AND O.

A PASSINGER CAR ROLLS INTO A CREEK, AND MANY PERSONS ARE INJURED.

Pittsburg, Dec. 19.-At 6:54 o'clock this ev Bissell accommodation train No. 3, on the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad, came into collision with a Carnegie Steel Company shifting engine, between Bessemer and Port Perry, just east of Braddock. One of the passenger coaches was thrown over the side of a bridge into the bed of Turtle Creek, twenty-five feet below. It is reported that seventwenty-five feet below. It is reported that seven-teen persons were more or less seriously injured. Two of the passengers, a man named Heinz, and Miss Katie McShane, both of McKeesport, were brought to the Homoeopathic Hosbital, in Pitts-burg, badiy burned and otherwise injured; they will probably die. Mrs. Campbell, of Duquesne, and another woman are also reported badly hurt. The trainmen escaped serious injury.

NECESSARY-DETAILS OF THE

pointed by the Republican County Committee held a final meeting last night and adopted the any and to investigate the condition of the party in this county. The full committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the reports of both the

charged with the duty of reporting a plan for a reorganization of the party in this county, made report from that committee. He explained in detail the various features of the provisions of the report, and he was followed by Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, who reported on the condition of the party in this city. The report of the committee of which Mr. Root was the chairman provides for a complete reorganization of the party in this county. Previous to the presenta-tion of this report the following resolution was

Resolved, That upon a thorough investigation of the condition of the Republican organization of the city of New-York this committee is of opinion that it is inefficient and that a reorganization of the party is essential, and recommends that steps be taken to insure the same as speedily as pos-

lution presented by Mr. Root were adopted, and at the next meeting of the County Committee, which will be held to-morrow night, the plan of reorganization as presented last night will be brought forward for consideration, but inasmuch as the proposed plan of reorganization requires many amendments to the constitution, action upon it must necessarily go over until next month.

Following is a summary of the report of the

organization of the city of New-York clent, and that a reorganization thereof

In each election district a Republican association is to be formed composed of all Republican voters of the district who are willing to enroll and share in the government of the party.

These small neighborhood associations are to be independent centres of party action and the sole sources of political power.

DELEGATES TO BE ELECTED DIRECTLY. They are to elect directly the delegates to al Judicial, Senatorial and Congressional districts, and districts to State and county conventions and They are to canvass their respective districts be

They are to canvass their respective districts before election; to furnish inspectors and watchers; to get out the vote; to see that it is polled and counted; to have the responsibility for failure and the credit of success.

The actual, ultimate, effectual work, for the accomplishment of which party organizations is intended, is to be done by them.

It all assembly district organizations are abolished, and nothing is established in their place. It is the general supervision and control of the party in the city is vested in a County Committee, composed of delegates from the several Assembly districts, elected by conventions composed of delegates from the reversal Assembly districts, elected by conventions composed of delegates from the present committee.

fe is not go on the ee ordered the order of decay from the election district associations. This committee differs from the present committee in the following particulars:

(1) It is committee differs from the present committee in the following particulars:

(1) It is committee differs from the present committee in the following particulars:

(1) It is comparatively small and compact. Upon the basks of the present Republican vote of the city it will have but little over 100 members in place of 662.

(2) It is to do its awn work and be itself the order value for three rom a lot help the place, leaving to it only the perfunctory work of formal ratification.

(3) It acts directly upon the election district associations, and supplies their deficiencies, with the assistance of a set of sub-committees organized for practical work.

(4) A Committee on Appeals to review the admission of members and election of officers, and to referes wrongs committed in respect thereof.

(b) A Committee on Organization charged with the duty of investigating and reporting on all vicinities of duty by election district officers, all inefficiency or unfaithfulness by election district associations, and surflictuations of duty by election district officers, all inefficiency or unfaithfulness by election district associations, and further, charged with the duty of providing for the efficient conduct of every campaign in all election districts which are without effective district organizations.

(2) A Committee on Election Officers whose duty it is to see that all election officers of whatever party who violate their duty are prosecuted and punished.

(4) A Committee on Abuses and Grievances, whose duty it is to my strict associations, and supply of the efficient conduct of every campaign in all election officers, all interface of the strict of the strict associations.

(D It has a permanent secretary, who is to

kept, and may be inspected. There all Republi-cans may obtain information, lodge complaints, make suggestions, and get into communication with the officers of the party.

IV A Campaken Committee in each Assembly District is to be selected by the District Association for each campaign, to take the place of the Cam-paign Committee heretofore appointed by the As-sembly District organizations.

V. Many provisions are incorporated in the plan to meet specific evils which experience has demon-strated, e.g.:

to meet specific evils which experience has demon-strated, e.g.;

(a) The enrolment of Democrats for purposes of control. By a provision that if the Republican vote of the district be less than the roil there shall be a new enrolment (in addition to the remedy by

appeal).

(b) The creation of an Executive Committee to usurp the functions of the County Committee. By prohibiting any committee of more than thirteen, so that in every committee at least seventeen districts must be unrepresented.

(c) The prohibition of any Committee on Paternage.

ronage.
(d) The prohibition of any Committee on Legis-The system thus outlined will be free, we think, from many of the evils of the present system. PREE FROM THE PRESENT EVILS.

Our political activity has been too far from the oter. We have frequently been very active in large hails and very inactive among the voters of the city. Our Assembly District organizations have been too often run for delegates and not for votes. Their rolls have been frequently made up by applying the test of adherence to the district leader rather than of loyalty to the party. The County Committee has exercised no effective supervision over the actual work of the party. Between that committee and the workers in the election districts has always stood the Assembly District leader; but that committee has had, practically, no power to deal with him. If he has been inefficient, inattentive, or unfaithful, the interests of the party in his district have been neglected or betrayed. The attempt to make the County Committee a popular body by making it large has wholly failed. The proper functions of the committee have been usurped by an Executive Committee composed of thirty district leaders and a few chairmen of standing committees. The other 617 members of the County Committee have, practically, done nothing but ratify the action of these leaders whenever theorems. the city. Our Assembly District organizations have

THOUSANDS ANXIOUS TO WORK.

In the mean time there are thousands of earnes Republicans who are willing and anxious to work for their party, but who do not know how to go about it; who find no place for their efforts while

trict leader.

Faithful and efficient service in these associations thus recognized will be a just claim to advance the recognized will be a just claim to advance the recognized will be a just claim to advance the recognized will be a just claim to advance the recognized will be recognized to the recognized will be recognized to the recognized to the recognized will be recognized to the thus recognized will be a just claim to advance ment to higher and more responsible positions it

The youngest and least-known Republican may here begin his political career and pursue it with confidence that he will count for all he is worth without seeking the favor or asking the leave of any one.

THE DISTRICT LEADER ABOLISHED

The abolition of Assembly district associations practically does away with the district leader. Any one who can satisfy the delegates of thirty or forty separate and distinct election district ass forty separate and distinct election district asso-ciations that he is worthy to represent them in the County Committee is entitled to his election; but no one under this system can hold his power by the manipulation of a single roil or the manage-ment of a single primary. Over the whole body of working district associa-tions will be the powerful control within constitu-tional limits of the County Committee, small enough to be effective, and organized not for dis-play but for practical work. We articipate that there will be many election

tional limits of the County Committee, small enough to be effective, and organized not for display but for practical work.

We anticipate that there will be many election districts in which, for the present, Republicans will not be found to form an association. It will be the duty of the County Committee, through its Committee on Organization, to protect Republican Interests in those districts; and it is not the least advantage of the new system that we will know beforehand what are the districts in which Republicans are not numerous enough or active enough to protect themselves, to man the polls, and to watch the count. Knowing the weak places, we can strengthen them before election instead of merely lamenting over them after election.

We realize, of course, that the plan which we propose must be open to objections; that there must be defects in it which we have overlooked; but it is the result of most careful and painstaking labor and of our best thought. We believe it will accomplish its purpose and that it will be an effective working system.

We believe that this system will transform the party organization from a close corporation to a popular institution; that it will bring the party home to the people and will bring the people home to their party. Respectfully submitted, Elihu Root, chairman. Cornelius H. Bluss, Ernest Hall. exellection, Edward Mitchell, Horace Porter, Daniel G. Rollins, George Hiles, Charles S. Smith, Hiram Merritt, Edward Lauterbach, George W. Lyon, sacretary.

Dated Dec. 19, 1893.

JIE WANTS BUSINESS MEN NOW

CROKER'S VIEWS HAVE CHANGED WONDER FULLY

HE CHANGES THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE TAM-MANY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FROM

A proposition as startling as it was unexpected the Assembly District leaders of Tammany Hall last evening by their chief and master, Richard Croker. It was at the meeting of the Tammany ose of fixing the time for the holding of the Wig a the various districts and for putting the ma hinery in operation for 1894. Saturday, December 30, was decided upon for the primary elections, and January 6 following for organizing the new

Tammany Hall General Committee Routine matters being settled, Mr. Croker adiressed the chairman, Police Commissioner James lution to propose, the object of which was to infus isiness men into its councils. The same Richard Croker, who only eleven months ago declared that victorious Tammany had no use for business men. and that he didn't care to consider their applica-tions for appointments to office, explained to his followers that he believed it would result in benefit to the organization for the professional politicians in the leadership to divide responsibility with ecutive Committee should consist hereafter of sixty each Assembly District, and one of these to be a business man. Thus the governing body of Tammany would no longer be made up of tions, and standing equal in power, authority and influence with the regular leader.

TOOK THEIR MEDICINE WITHOUT WINKING. None except Mayor Gilroy and County Clerk of all the thirty leaders to whom this drastic change was submitted, had been consulted Mr. Croker in regard to it, yet although effect would seem to be to shear every one of them of half his power, and possibly to prepare for the crippling and-turning down of many the resolution, after a brief discussion, in which nothing was said in opposition to it, was adopted

Only words of approval of the new departure could be heard last night from the men so se-riously affected by it. There were looks of appre-hension and uncertainty which were more impressive than the hollow words of praise, but there cas a well-lefined, though not acknowledged, lief that it was a deep-laid scheme of Mr. Croker's own to dmit the power of his lieutenants by divid-ing it, while at the same time he appeared to pan-der to the business element which he haughtily spurned less than a year ago, when he thought that his political power was impregnable.

To many discerning minds both in the Wigwam and out of it Mr. Croker's flank movement providing each leader with a business coadjutor was re-garded as one of the results of election, and was try to retire the more objectionable and offensive elements of Tammany, at least, until after the next election. In the course of the last year especially this element has been coming to the surface with a rapidity which has alarmed decent men of all parties. Mr. Croker would disarm public sentimen before it is crystallized into opposition of a kind which Tammany cannot withstand. How the dual management of districts and the Executive Committee will succeed is a matter which will give Mr. Croker and the men closest to him many anxious days and sleepless nights before the oncerfect machine works in thorough harmony again.

BUSINESS MEN WHO ARE SUGGESTED. Suggestions are already being made that the oss might simplify matters by the character of his selections of business men. For instance, som thought that it would secure proper co-operation should be chosen as John J. Scannell's coadjutor-leader. In the HId District "Barney" Rourke was proposed as the man to run the "business" end of Timothy "Dry Dollar" Sullivan's ballwick. Alderman Joseph Martin, with "Dave" Lion, a cousin of the Stecklers, as "business" man, slated, it is understood, to succeed Civil Justice elect Roesch in the leadership of the VIIth District. Stephen S. Blake, in the XXVth District, is said to have been picked out in advance to divide honors with John J. Ryan. It was reported last night in the Iid District that Police Justice "Paddy" Divver was divided in opinion as to whether his side-partner shall be John H. Spellman, the hatter, or Nicholas T. Brown, the shoemaker. Police Commissioners Martin and Scannell, in the XXIst and XIIIth; John W. Boyle, himself a "business" oysterman in the IXth. ex-Register Reilly, retired "business" man of the Xth. "Johnny" Carroll, in the XIVth; Under Sheriff Sexton, in the XXIIId; Police Justice Welde, in the XXVIIth, and about twenty other leaders who have imagined that they possessed Mr. Croker's confidence in a peculiar degree have a new subject for research and speculation, and each is wondering who the "business man" will be with whom he will divide the cares, responsibilities, powers and perquisites of his place. That the new arrangement will bring fresh troubles connected with the distribution of the patronage in every district of the city was fully predicted by good organization men last night.

WHY SENATOR WOLCOTT WENT TO PARIS

OPERATED UPON THERE FOR A SERIOUS TROUBLE AND NOW RAPIDLY IMPROVING.

Denver, Dec. 19.-By a cable dispatch re the way.

The present system may be summed up in a word as government by 'District leaders.

It is plainly the universal sentiment of the party that that kind of government must now end.

We believe that the system now proposed will make an end of it.

In the small District Associations the rolls will PRICE THREE CENTS. THAT HAWAIIAN FIASCO.

LIVELY TIME IN THE HOUSE.

THE SUBJECT NOT TAKEN UP FOR DIS CUSSION IN THE SENATE.

MR. BOUTELLE FORCES THE FIGHTING-DEMO CRATS NOT ANXIOUS TO DEBATE THE QUES-TION-VIEWS OF JOHN A. KASSON AND

SENATOR MANDERSON ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(BY TELEGRAPH T6 THE TRIBUNE.)
Washington, Dec. 19.—The combined efforts of the Speaker and the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives were required to-day to suppress and smother debate on the Hawaiian question, and vigorous as were the efforts made and arbitrary as were the methods employed they were not wholly successful. The Speaker made the rulings, and the majority did the howling and cast the votes, but they could not prevent Mr. Boutelie from delivering a most earnest and effective speech arraigning the hostile policy and acts of the Administration toward a friendly government with which this country to-day holds diplomatic relations.

It was a speech that commanded the unwilling attention of the Democrats until it became egged on by Mr. McCreary and a few other thick-and-thin Administration men, called Mr. Boutelle to order and hastily referred the "firebrand" to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and it was a speech that stirred the patriotic emotions of every true American who heard it, and repeatedly excited hearty and enthusiastic applause. Speaker Crisp, from whose rulings an appeal was taken, took pains to explain that decision was not influenced in any degree by the nature of the subject, but was in line with a precedent set by himself at the "extraot dinary " session.

DEMOCRATS UNWILLING TO FACE THE MUSIC The proceedings of this morning, as well as those of yesterday, made it clearly evident that the Democrats in the House of Representatives are unwilling to face the music and discuss the Hawaiian policy and acts of the Administration on their merits. So long as the Democrats can contrive, by parliamentary manoeuvres and the exercise of brute force, to avoid such discussion they will do it, for their leaders fully realize that the instant they leave that vantage ground they will be unable to hold their followers in line, President Cleveland's plaintive call for help does not excite very active or deep sympathy in the House of Representatives, except among the members of the little coterie of Democrats who think they are obliged to sneeze whenever he takes snuff

Everybody realizes, however, that the country demands and expects that Congress, within a reasonable time, shall declare its position in regard to Hawaiian affairs, and the leaders of the majority in the House of Representatives, at least, realize that the Democratic party cannot safely accept as correct the conclusions that President Cleveland and his Secretary of State have derived from "Paramount" Blount's exparte and extraordinary report, to the exclusion of all other testimony, any more than it can afford to commend the acts done in trying to carry those conclusions into effect. The President may have thought it a shrewd thing, and one likely to draw the Democrats in Congress solidly to his support, to accuse the represent-atives of the United States in Hawaii under the last Administration of conspiracy and deception but many Democrats in Congress do not so re

"If there was such a conspiracy, and such de ception was practised then, of neither of which I am convinced, both seem to have been overshadowed by the policy of deceit and double dealing entered upon by this Administration when it gave Minister Willis his instructions," said a Democratic Representative to-day in conkind of sentiment is so prevalent among Demo cratic members of the House that such proceedings as those of yesterday and to-day ought

not to surprise anybody. ROURGE COCKRAN'S LITTLE SCHEME. Bourke Cockran's scheme to divert attention by a resolution to raise a special committee on ancient political history provoked even the gentle and tolerant Dingley to indulge in sarcastic comments, and found nobody in the House disposed to take any interest in it. Members on both sides are too deeply interested in the live questions relating to Hawali to waste time on an abstraction which has no practical side, so

far as the present or immediate future is con-

cerned. A lively debate on the President's message had been expected in the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Hear's motion to refer to the Foreign Relations Committee coming up during the morning hour. The Massachusetts Senator was ready to go ahead with his comments on the latest phases of the Administration's remarkable policy, but to oblige Senator Berry, of Arkansas, who wanted to speak on the Federal Election Law Repeal bill, Mr. Hoar consented to postpone the Hawaiian discussion until to-morrow. Nothing was said or done, accordingly, with any bearing on the restoration project this after-

Opinion in political and diplomatic circles is even more pronouncedly adverse to the Administration's policy since the message than it was before. John A. Kasson, ex-Minister to Germany, whose opinions on all questions of international law and diplomacy carry deserved weight, was asked to-night whether the message of the President had modified the views formerly expressed by him upon the Hawaiian

difficulty. He answered: "On the contrary, I was more surprised at the sagacity of the public journals in ascertaining so accurately the real intentions and project of the Government, while the silence of the Administration was so carefully maintained. The situation, in respect of international law and our National rights, is in no point changed by either the facts or the arguments shown by the

Executive message."
"What do you think of the tone of the mes-JOHN A. RASSON'S CAUSTIC COMMENTS.

"The President's observations upon the moral duty of powerful Nations to respect the weak as fully as they do the strong are well put. It would perhaps be more effective in an address to the public conscience if it were not so closely to the public conscience if it were not so closely connected with his own present proposition to lend the powerful American Government at this immediate juncture to the overthrow of the weak but honest and civilized Government of Hawaii. It may be fairly said that the tone of the message throughout lacks the impartial and judicial quality. It is eager and damnatory, like the speech of an advocate at the bar. It is not an utterance from the bench of justice. It is painfully resonant in its attacks upon the United States Government of a year ago. Most civilized governments attack the reputation of their enemies, if they must. It was never before known that they blackened their own National walls with posted scandals against themselves. In this remark I allow the assumption of truth in the scandals.

"In point of fact there is an utter failure to connect the Government of Washington with the origin of the revolution. On the other hand, I admit there is reasonable ground to believe that the assurances of Mr. Stevens and his very prompt recognition undoubtedly favorably influenced the revolution. But the President's effort to prove that this attitude of our Minister was the cause of the revolution is a complete failure. It was but an incident of it. He almost ignores the admitted fact that the Queen was about to overthrow the constitution which she had sworn to support, and to impose a connected with his own present proposition to